

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy No. **197**

GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

CIA/RR GM 62-2
March 1962

MALAYSIA



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS

WARNING

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, USC, Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

STATE, NAVY review(s) completed.

CONFIDENTIAL

MALAYSIA

Introduction

The concept of a political entity of Malaysia, proposed in May 1960 by the Malayan prime minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, is based on the earlier "Grand Design" advanced by Malacca Macdonald in 1950 as a long-range objective for British policy. Both concepts envision a federation that would include the 11 states of the Federation of Malaya, the state of Singapore, the crown colonies of North Borneo and Sarawak, and the Sultanate of Brunei, a British protectorate. The Federation of Malaysia would have a land area of about 135,000 square miles and a population of about 10 million.

Once publicized, the current Malaysia concept rapidly reached the point of negotiation between the governments concerned and the British. To Malays the plan offers an acceptable method of consolidating what it seems to be a necessary merger with Singapore. In the new Federation the predominantly Chinese population of Singapore would be counterbalanced by the predominantly Malay-Chinese population of Malaya and British Borneo, thus precluding Chinese domination. Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, also favors the proposed Federation but stipulates that Singapore should retain the right to administer its own policies in the fields of labor and education. Should Singapore acquire complete independence, instead of becoming a part of the new Federation, Lee fears that it would become a left-wing Chinese political entity surrounded by Malays -- "the Island of Southeast Asia." Britain favors the proposed Federation, with some reservations, and will relinquish sovereignty over Singapore and British Borneo to Malaysia upon actual Federation. Although one of the component states of Malaysia is a member of BR40, the United Kingdom, which is a BR40 ally, will retain the right to use the Singapore military base. Before the Federation is consummated, however, and apparently chiefly as a prelude to its joining with the British policy of self-determination, a five-member Commission of Inquiry is first to ascertain the views of the people of Sarawak and North Borneo towards the new Federation and to confer with the Sultan of Brunei. May in British Borneo have reservations about joining the Federation although guarantees of a privileged position have been offered by the Malaysian Solidarity Consultative Committee, a representative body that is attempting to work out details of Federation. From the Communist element, which views the Malaysia concept with alarm, dissension and possibly violence can be expected.

Difficulties emanating from the underdeveloped economies as well as from the ethnic complexity of the components may affect the viability of the new Federation. Heavy dependence upon income from products of primary industry, particularly tin and rubber, will expose the economy of Malaysia to considerable instability resulting from international price fluctuations. Furthermore, one of the component states is self-sufficient in its main food staples, rice, and all must depend upon imports of up to 50 percent of their needs, as in the case of Sarawak.

Location

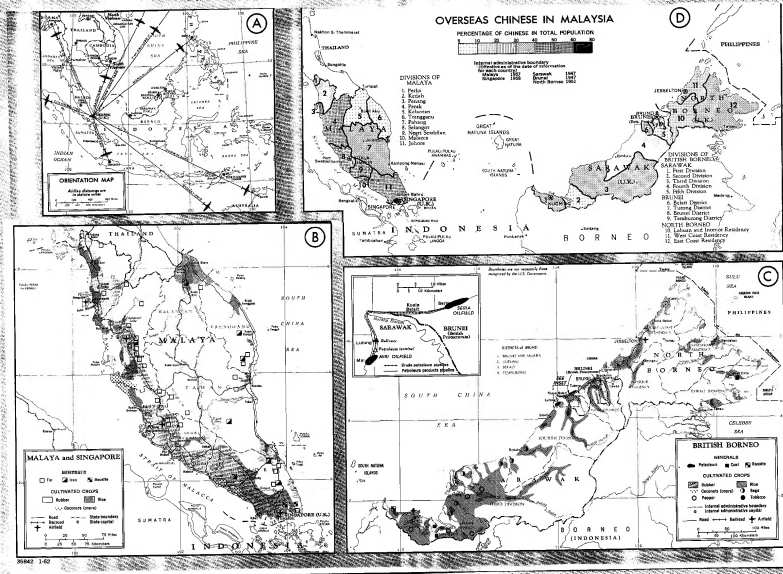
Of paramount consideration is the location of Malaysia, as part of which is now less than 7 degrees from the Equator (see Map 130641). Most of the area lies in a tropical climate, with heavy rainfall and uniformly high temperatures. These characteristics have had a marked influence upon the development of the local economy, notably in the fields of agriculture, lumbering, and transportation.

The specific locations of the component states have further significance. Singapore, owing to its importance chiefly to its position at the entrance to the Malacca Strait and the Suez Canal, has been likened to the main trade route and Panama Canal. Singapore thus controls the main east-west connection between the Indian and Pacific Oceans (via the South China Sea), and along the north-south axis, to complete a strategic position between Southeast Asia and Australasia. As a consequence, international shipping transiting the area generally stops at Singapore -- once on the voyage to the east and once on the return trip -- thus doubling much of the port's trade. Should the Malaysian Federation be consummated, however, the strategic importance of Singapore's position might well decline, since the proposed road would shorten the distance and sailing time between ports of East Asia and the Indian Ocean.

In this memorandum, the term "Malaysia" applies to the proposed Federation of Malaya, "Malaya" to the present Federation of Malaya, and "Singapore" to the state of Singapore. "British Borneo" refers to the combination of North Borneo, Sarawak, and Brunei.

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved For Release 2003/08/19 : CIA-RDP84-00825R000100280001-5



CONFIDENTIAL

The position of British Borneo on the island of Borneo is noteworthy in the context of potential ambitions of a nationalist Indonesia, which currently governs three-quarters of the island. The 900-mile international border on Borneo extends through a sparsely populated, generally densely forested, mountainous region; only a very small segment of the boundary in the area southwest of Kuching has been demarcated. Even the primitive people of interior Borneo move across this border, they almost certainly do so in total ignorance of the existence of a boundary. The location of the Indonesian-owned Borneo Islands along the border between British Borneo and Malaya may create further difficulties should Indonesian expansionist aspirations toward British Borneo materialize. Some reports also indicate that the Philippines may press an old claim to North Borneo based on a grant given to the Sultan of Sulu in 1744. Groups in North Borneo opposed to Federation would probably seize upon any of these situations to further their attempt to block the formation of Malaysia.

The proximity of Malaya to Sumatra, in conjunction with the ethnic and religious affinities of their peoples -- most of whom are Malay stock and adherents of the Islamic religion -- suggests possible future relations between Malaysia and Sumatra. Malaysia would probably attract attention from the Sumatrans, who are traditionally more conservative than the Javanese, should the Indonesian Government move too far to the left politically. During the Japanese occupation, Sumatra was governed from Singapore.

Terrain

The terrain of much of Malaysia is not conducive to human commerce and economic development. The interior of Malaya and British Borneo are mostly mountainous and densely forested, and the extensive coastal swamps, especially in Sarawak, not only are unsuitable for settlement but also impede access to the interior. Largely as a consequence of the restricting influence of the forests, the swamps, and the infertile lateritic soils, an estimated 90 percent of Malaya's population is concentrated in the coastal plains. Transportation routes are restricted and inadequate. Where they exist, the roads not only serve as marketing channels for the products of the interior but also act as the primary means of future development, as in the case of the Malayan rubber plantations, which generally have been established in areas that could be serviced by the existing rail-line system.

Economic Aspects

The economies of the components of Malaysia are dominated by agriculture except for Singapore, which is dependent upon trade, and Brunei, which relies on petroleum production. Rice-planting communities -- principally rubber, palm oil, and coconuts or coconut oil -- are the chief agricultural products of Malaya on the basis of acreage and value. In British Borneo the same crops rank first in value but they are surpassed in acreage by rice crops, chiefly rice. The major nonagricultural products are tin, petroleum, timber, iron ore, and bauxite (see Maps 130640 and 130641).

An indication of the relative importance of these products in the economies of the producing components of Malaysia is given below:

Principal Reports (1960)	Malaya	North Borneo	Brunei	Sumatra
Rubber	1,889.0	40.0	4.0	120.0
Tin	200.0	0	0	0
Petroleum	0	0	0	0
Timber	25.0	91.0	86.0	8.0
Iron ore	160.0	0	0	0
Coconut and coconut oil	60.0	0	0	0
Palm oil	60.0	0	0	0
Rice	0	0	0	0
Bauxite	0	0	0	0

All monetary units in this memorandum are Malayan dollars, the common monetary unit established after World War II by the British for the Malaya area; at official exchange rates one US dollar equals three Malayan dollars.

Approved For Release 2003/08/19 : CIA-RDP84-00825R000100280001-5

CONFIDENTIAL

not complementary, although much of the petroleum produced in Brunei and in the West field of Sarawak is processed and refined in the Lading refinery of Sarawak (see Map 1984C). Malays and Singapore, however, are pushing industrial development, and new industries may use some of the primary products as raw materials. Industrialization probably will benefit Singapore (which in recent years has been plagued by decreasing trade) because the components can be expected to channel more of their trade through the port.

In addition to being a focus of intercom shipping, Singapore is a main port of call and entry for much of Malaya and a center for the coastal trade of Indonesia and British Borneo. Raw produce from these areas is sent to Singapore and, after processing, grading, and packing, is exported to world markets.

In 1959, the total trade of Singapore amounted to \$7,865.2 million, of which \$1,055.5 million were imports and \$6,809.7 million exports, leaving an unfavorable trade balance of \$394.8 million. The main imports were rubber, petroleum products, rice and other foodstuffs, and textiles; the chief exports were rubber, petroleum products, tin, and aircraft stores, and rice and other foodstuffs. By value the chief sources of imports were Indonesia, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Sarawak; and the chief recipients of exports were the United States, the United Kingdom, "Other Countries in Europe," Japan, and Indonesia. In 1959, Indonesia provided 37 percent of the imports by value but received only 4.5 percent of the exports as compared with 14.4 percent in 1954 -- a decrease largely by a virtual embargo on textile imports by Indonesia. In view of the economic difficulties of Singapore, it is worth noting that British military bases there employ directly 35,000 Singapore citizens and indirectly, many thousands more.

Demography

Malaya: The estimated population of Malaya in 1960 was 6.80 million or about 70 percent of the total for the entire Malaysian area. The following tabulation gives the 1957 census figures for the ethnic composition of the population by number and by percent of the total and, for purposes of comparison, the corresponding percentages for 1947.

Population Groups	1957		1947	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Malays	3,156,796	46.8	493,9	49.3
Chinese	2,332,936	34.3	384,5	38.4
Indians	155,599	2.3	11,7	11.7
Europeans and Others	142,136	2.1	1,3	1.3
Total	6,818,563	100.0	1,000.0	100.0

Significantly, the 1957 census shows that, of the 2.67 million persons in urban centers, 64 percent or 1.7 million were Chinese. (The percentage of Chinese to the total population by semi-order administrative division for the Malaysian area is shown on Map 1984C.)

Because of restrictions on immigration of other races since 1933 and a higher birthrate among the Malays, the percentage of Malays to the total population increased slightly between 1947 and 1957, whereas the percentage of Chinese decreased slightly. Projections indicate that the proportion of Malays can be expected to increase to 54.6 percent by 1975 and that of Chinese to decrease correspondingly. The segment of population involved will still be under rising and employment age in 1975. At present about 60 percent of the population is under 25 years of age.

The Malay population has its chief concentrations in the rice areas of the northeast and northwest and along the Johore coast, whereas the Chinese and Indians are most densely settled in a belt about 40 miles wide along the west coast. The concentration in this belt, which coincides largely with the areas of tin and rubber production, reflects the immigration of Chinese and Indian laborers by the thousands during the 1930's.

Singapore: The official estimate of the population of Singapore as of June 1960 was 1,279,110 or about 17 percent of the total population of the Malaysian area as of 1960. Its ethnic composition by number and percent follows:

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Record of Man Hours for Report No. GM 62-2

Project No. 61-1974

	<u>Analyst</u>	<u>Editor</u>	<u>Coordinator</u>	<u>Clerical</u>
Totals	<u>266</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35</u>

Period during which man hours charged:

From: Dec 61
Thru: May 62

50

14 AUG 1962

STATINTL

brought this
memo in. Said Dr. Cuthe
Decided not to send it out.
If its our mistake --
guess its our mistake
not much more one can
say, I guess. So Carol said
she returning it to us.

Martie

GM Folder

SECRET

25X1A

Not sent.
Returned by AD's
office

MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: Geographic Intelligence Memorandum on "Malaysia" --
CIA/RR GM 62-2

REFERENCE: [REDACTED]

25X1

1. Your comments on subject report, which was produced on short deadline at ONE's request, have been noted. The following paragraphs refer to the several points of content questioned.

2. UK rights in Singapore. We agree that the GM 62-2 statement, "...the United Kingdom. . .will retain the right to use the Singapore military base." should be regarded as subject to Federation leaders' permissiveness and local popular attitudes. These limitations, however, apply to the British situation presently -- the British could not, for instance, use Singapore against the Indonesians in New Guinea. Similarly, we felt that the residual sovereignty possessed by the host country is a limitation on freedom of action that is generally appreciated. The report here only intended to record the fact of agreement on UK rights, as announced by Prime Minister Rahman.

25X1

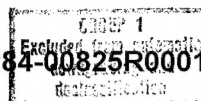
3. Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee. We agree that this committee does not represent all popular opinion. The term, "representative" was used in the sense that the committee is constituted of representatives from all of the political components interested in Malaysia.

25X1

The fact of its "stacked" possibilities might have been made more explicit, although you will note that the preceding sentence intentionally refers to formation of the Cobbold Commission as a probable pro forma act on the part of the British Government.

4. The economy. It is certainly true that in an auto drive through Malaya one is impressed with the "hustle and bustle"; the economy has markedly improved since the period of the Emergency. On the other hand, based on the present knowledge of Malaya's natural resources, we believe it is unwarranted to claim, as you suggest "many expert observers" do, that the Federation has "very considerable economic potentials for the future." Our detailed conclusions on the Federation's resource base are available on request.

SECRET

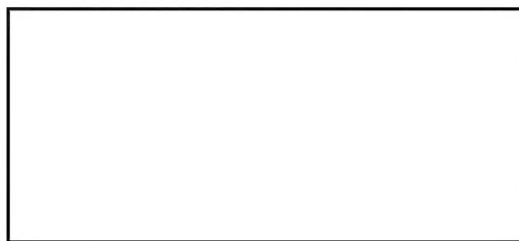


5. Map A. This map shows great-circle distances, not those of scheduled air carrier routes. "Airline" distances in the legend thus should have been "air" distances. With regard to the questioned citation of direct flights from Singapore to Manila, the Official Airline Guide for April 1962 lists four direct flights weekly by BOAC between Singapore and Manila. In addition, there were three flights weekly by Cathay Pacific Airways from Singapore to Manila via Hong Kong. We were wrong in showing direct flights to Sydney.

6. Map B. The omission from this map of the main north-south road in Malaya has its roots in an old cartographic problem -- how to show background detail without obscuring the main subject of the map. In this case, there were a number of design complications which counseled omission of this road, as indeed many others. Concerning the main East-West route, you are right -- portrayal of a major section of the road was based on an obsolete source. Concerning the road shown as entering Thailand, our information has it trafficable, constructed of crushed stone or blacktop as of 1959; we would certainly accept a more recent report. In the case of the motorable route on the east coast, we may both be in error -- a recheck here shows good evidence for the trafficability of all sections except that between Pontian and Kempin; this possible gap is to be closed by a new road to be completed in 1963.

7. Place names. Names on Map D were holdovers from a conveniently available base map which carried names only for rough orientation, and, in the process, gave preference to those of towns on railroads. The name selection is admittedly arbitrary and improvable. In view of short deadlines and the presence of Map B as the primary map of Malaya, no recompilation of this aspect of Map D was deemed necessary.

25X1A



Enclosure:

GM 62-2 (Cy. No. 77)

SECRET

25X1A

MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: Geographic Intelligence Memorandum on "Malaysia" --
CIA/PA OM 62-2

REFERENCE: [REDACTED]

25X1

1. Your comments on subject report, which was produced on short deadline at GRS's request, have been noted. The following paragraphs refer to the several points of content questioned.

2. UK rights in Singapore. We agree that the OM 62-2 statement, "... the United Kingdom. . . will retain the right to use the Singapore military base." should be regarded as subject to Federation leaders' permissiveness and local popular attitudes. These limitations, however, apply to the British situation presently -- the British could not, for instance, use Singapore against the Indonesians in New Guinea. Similarly, we felt that the residual sovereignty possessed by the host country is a limitation on freedom of action that is generally appreciated. The report here only intended to record the fact of agreement on UK rights as announced by Prime Minister Rahman [REDACTED]

25X1

3. Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee. We agree that this committee does not represent all popular opinion. The term, "representative" was used in the sense that the committee is constituted of representatives from all of the political components interested in Malaysia [REDACTED]

25X1

[REDACTED] The fact of its "stacked" possibility might have been made more explicit, although you will note that the preceding sentence intentionally refers to formation of the Cobbold Commission as a probable pro forma act on the part of the British Government.

4. The economy. It is certainly true that in an auto drive through Malaya one is impressed with the "hustle and bustle"; the economy has markedly improved since the period of the Emergency. On the other hand, based on the present knowledge of Malaya's natural resources, we believe it is unwarranted to claim, as you suggest "many expert observers" do, that the Federation has "very considerable economic potentials for the future." Our detailed conclusions on the Federation's resource base are available on request.

5. Map A. This map shows great-circle distances, not those of scheduled air carrier routes. "Airline" distances in the legend thus should have been "air" distances. With regard to the questioned citation of direct flights from Singapore to Manila, the Official Airline Guide for April 1962 lists four direct flights weekly by BOMAC between Singapore and Manila. In addition, there were three flights weekly by Cathay Pacific Airways from Singapore to Manila via Hong Kong. We were wrong in showing direct flights to Sydney.

6. Map B. The omission from this map of the main north-south road in Malaya has its roots in an old cartographic problem -- how to show background detail without obscuring the main subject of the map. In this case, there were a number of design complications which counseled omission of this road, as indeed many others. Concerning the main East-West route you are right -- portrayal of a major section of the road was based on an obsolete source. Concerning the road shown as entering Thailand, our information has it trafficable, constructed of crushed stone or blacktop as of 1959; we would certainly accept a more recent report. In the case of the motorable route on the east coast, we may both be in error -- a recheck here shows good evidence for the trafficability of all sections except that between Pontian and Rompin; this possible gap is to be closed by a new road to be completed in 1961.

7. Place names. Names on Map B were holdovers from a conveniently available base map which carried names only for rough orientation, and, in the process, gave preference to those of towns on railroads. The name selection is admittedly arbitrary and improvable. In view of short deadlines and the presence of Map B as the primary map of Malaya, no recompilation of this aspect of Map B was deemed necessary.

25X1A



Enclosure:

OM (a-2 (Cy. No. 71)



25X1A

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
TO: <input type="text"/>		
ROOM NO. GH-08	BUILDING Headquarters	
REMARKS: For your files.		
FROM: <input type="text"/>		
ROOM NO. 4F19	BUILDING Hdqs.	<input type="text"/>
FORM NO. 241 1 FEB 55		REPLACES FORM 36-8 WHICH MAY BE USED. GPO : 1957—O-439445 (47)